WASHINGTON.

Publication of the Laws- The Japan Expedition-Silliman-The Gaines Case-Censu flore-Silliman-The Gaines Case-Censu Frinting.

Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1852.

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Mr. SMART, of Me., got the floar yesterday, and spoke a short time on a bill, of which he is the author, providing for a change of syshe is the aninor, providing the laws.

Tem in our present mode of publishing the laws.

At present the selection of the newspapers in which the laws shall be published is made by the Secretary of State; and his arbitrary dictum, exercised sometimes in defiance of the plainest dictates of common sense and duty, designates the paper in which they shall be pubference to the State of Maine, where Mr. WEB-STER, in the plenitude of his authority, took the printing away from one of the leading Whig papers in the State, having a circulation hardly second to any other paper in the State, and ridiculously conferred it upon a purely religious journal of small circulation, and an organ of one of the religious sects of the State. It was done apparently in one of Mr. WEBSTER's pious moods, and about the time that the antiquated and garrulous head of the leading Orthodox College of Massachusetts tottered up to the support of the political Israel of the Union-Saving Committee. It was one of those sublimely sagacious political strikes that nobody knows how to make but the present Secretary

Mr. SHART proposes, and we think very justly, to take this power of subsidizing the press, from the Executive Department, and to establish by law that the laws shall be published in each Congressional District in the two newspapers printed therein, which shall have the largest circulation; and that the advertisements of the Government shall be made in the same papers, whenever an advertisement in a particular District is required to be made. When it is stated that there are no less than fifteen hundred newspapers which are the recipients of the Govern ment favors in this respect, the important character of the natronage now exercised is at once made manifest, and nothing can be more proper than to cut it up by the roots. Destroy as far as possible all venal temptation on the part of the Press to support the measures of the administration. Let these measures everywhere, and at all times, stand on their own merits, so far as is possible. At all events, let us have no paid supporters of them. We look upon Mr. SMART's movement as sound and important, and we trust it will be followed up till the object it proposes is accomplished. The House was disposed to treat it with favor, but it failed, by a small vote, to obtain a majority. But that the principle of the bill (we are not prepared to say as to the details) will soon be adopted and carried out, we can en' tertain no doubt.

Commodore PERRY is here, and is going out in command of the East India Squadron. He is awaifing the passage of the bill now before the Senate, establishing a new disclipline in the Navy, by way of a substitute for the flogging which has been abolished. It is understood that special instructions will be given to Commodore PERRY, in regard to Japan. It would appear that the administration has concluded to make a demonstration in that quarter, and Commodore PERRY is the man elected to try some kind of an open sesame on the Japanese. We are not sure the administration have not determined that Japan's our oyster, which we with knife will open.

If a splash is to be made, and the walls of the Navy Department to be lined with nine-penny prints, commemorating the achievement, Commodore PERRY is the man for the occasion. The world will never know the glories of Tonasco and Com. PERRY, unless it visits the passageways of the Navy Department at Washington, and observes the gorgeous illustrations of the renowned exploits of the Tobasco expedition. We do not remember, however, that the bloodless enterprise of Capt. ALVARADO HUNTER, so distastefully chivalric to the Commodore, anywhere figures among those specimens of art.

We are glad that this movement toward Japan 1 loot. If the Navy can be put to son useful labor it is a subject of rejoicing. It costs us over ten millions of dollars a year to support it, and we usually have to take our pay in glory.

Professor SILLIMAN is giving a course of lectures on Geology at the Smithsonian Institute. Last night, as many who wished to attend the course were turned away as were able to obtain admittance to the contracted lecture-room of this Institution. If the idea of the Trustees originally was, as it seems to be now, that Mr SMITHSON'S desire for the " increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" could be best accomplished by public lectures, we wonder at their shortsightedness in sacrificing so much as has been sacrificed in the building of this Institute to picturesque appearance and architectural novelty. The edifice has an imposing and a beautiful appearance externally, but it is badly contrived for anything like popular lectures. It has but a small hall at best, and the labyrinthine avenues of ingress and egress to that are about on a par with the underground passages to the burial places of the ancient Egyptians. As the Trustees have got a building for show, we would suggest that they now hire or buy one for use, if they mean to follow up the plan of popular lec-

The great Gaines case was finally closed today, and went to the Court at its adjournment for final adjudication. A week's hard labor has been spent in the argumentation, and the most powerful efforts have been made on both sides. The suit involves many millions, and has been in Court, in one form or another, for a quarter of a century. Its settlement will involve an immense loss-to the loungers.

The Senate had an anxious sitting on the Cen. sus Printing, and tried hard to bring itself to a a vote. But the subject went over. The demands of "the party" will crowd the bill through the Senate. The hope of its defeat lies in the House, where it will have a hard struggle. But it is carried along now as a party measure, and as such, it will be a wonder if it does not go through. The organ must be paid. Else what becomes of Mr. RITCHIE'S \$3,000, contingent, upon the job going to DONALDSON & ARMSTRONG, and what of the harmony and cohesion of the Loco-Foco ranks !

A dispatch, dated Washington, Feb. 5, eays : "A report is current that Thaddeus Stevens neaster this morning. The announcement was made in the National Hotel by a stranger, and it is impossible to judge of its correctness. Mr. Stevens left Washington three weeks ago in ill health and spirits.

It is said in Washington that the Naval Committee in the Senate and House will report favorably upon the petition granting additional aid to the Collins steamers, and the same will undoubtedly pass both branches of Congress.

It is stated that our Government has given notice to the British Government of its desire to break up the present postal arrangement between HOSSUTH IN OHIO.

Speech by Kossuth, in Reply to a Com-

mittee of Salem, Ohio. Kossuth, after returning his sincere and heart-felt thanks for the kind hospitality of which he had been generously invited to partake, expressed his regret that he was unable to do so, and said .

Since I came to the United States, the very first words with which I have been greeted on arriving at any place, have been the generous offers of hospitality: but, gentlemen, I came not here to enjoy rest-not to partake of ho pitality, but to devote all my exertions to benefit the cause of Hungary, my country; and I feel that every dollar spent simply in hospitality, is a dollar lost to the cause which I advocate. If you are so generous, I will invite my down trodden country to partake of your hospitality; but Kosauth, the poor exile, wishes nothing to be lavished on him-everything on his

Your speaker is pleased to allude to what he

Your speaker is pleased to allude to what he termed "my eloquent and plaintive appeals in behalf of my bleeding fatherland." Ladies and genmen, let me briefly relate a rale to you: There was once a Bishop hiving in a certain part of Europe, who entered a town, the bells of which he expected to be rung in his honor, but he was not greeted by their round, and called the superiors of the place together, to know the cause of the omission. The Chief Magistrate said that they had nisety-nine reasons for not ringing the bells. The first reason was, that they had no bells to ring. [Laughter] The magistrate was going on to narrate his other reasons, but the Bishop said he was perfectly satisfied with their first, and discensed with altitherest.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, if indeed you expected any eloquence from me, you will be disappointed, for sinely-nine reasons, the first of which is that "I have got no bells." (Applause.) Out of the other reasons, however, with your kind permission. I will narrate one or two—the first of which is, that I am very sick. Indeed, I am entirely worn out, and it make much exertion, I will perhaps waste the hittle remant of my strength, and that I want to preserve to fight the battles of my country. (Enthusiastic applause.) One more reason I will mention for not derivering to you an elaborate address. If the generous people of the United States become accustomed to restrain their contributions until I arrive at their places of residence, and speak to them—if they bestow their sympathy for my cause only on condition of my personal presence—the grand object of my mission will have failed, and I can accomplish nothing.

I have now been eight weeks in your country.

thing.

I have now been eight weeks in your country. During that time I have made all the exertions which I possibly could. I have taken no rest, and yet I have only visited eight cities; therefore if it be in my power to remain eight weeks longer, I may perhaps visit eight cities more—but their population will not make even a fifth part of that of the United States and I shall thus have only been the United States, and I shall thus have only been the United States, and I shall thus have only been heard by five out of the twenty five militons of its inhabitants. To address the remainder would require years, and I have only months, (if, inneed, that time,) at my disposal. If, then, the people conceive this idea, my faith in the ultimate objects of my mission will be broken, and therefore I appeal to your sense of generosity and justice, and say, do not put a condition on me, with which I cannot comply. If I am forced to go on in the same course, which I have coursed, my care will be due in the comply. If I am forced to go on in the same contex, which I have pursued, my grave will be dug in the land of America, and I will never leave your hospitable shores. Thus I have given a few reasons for not addressing you at length: but the principal one, and that which I most carneally beg you to ac-

one, and that which I most carnessly beg you to accept, is, that I have no bells to ring.

When I crossed the Alleghany Mountains, I saw houses scattered here and there alone, in the wildest and most desolate situations, and I asked whether their inhabitants were secure against the attacks of their inhabitants were secure against the attacks of robbers. The gentlemen who were with me, said they were perfectly secure and slept with open doors. So, too, they would be in the midst of a forest in Europe, for if one of the inhabitants were robbed while he was asleep, all the others would combine and raise a hue and cry after the robber, until he was caught, and there and then administer summary justice to him on the spot, without further appeal. What a lone man is, that is a nation, since it is a separate part of the community of nations. Take care then of national as well as petty robbers, because if you do not attend to and punish them, they will gather strength and attack you.

I have before taken the liberty to express my views relative to the formation of Associations of the

I have before taken the interty to express my views relative to the formation of Associations of the Friends of Hungary, and those views have been spread, through the medium of the free press, affects the land. Let the people carry my views into execution, and I assure you that not a dollar out of the funds which you may place in my care, shall be spent in dinners for me or my suite. My second reason for forming these associations is, that the chart of the result are not recorded in Washington Litt. reason for forming these associations is, that the cheers of the people are not recorded in Washing ton City, but when I can show the records of these associations—when they have joined together and not in unison—when they consist of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of people—when out of the small drops of individual sylopathy, a vast ocean has been formed, then indeed, though their cheers may not be weighed, their names and influence will be. [Loud and long-continued applause] Therefore it is that I urge you to go on in the formation of Associations of the Frienc's of ilungary. If there is any place left in your recollections for a remembrance of me, it is well, but if not, remember the cause of Hungry and liberty. Remember, oh! remember my down-trodden country! [Tremendous applause.

[Tremendous applause. adjes and gentlemen, for the steam en-I must go, ladies and gentlemen, for the steam en-gine is summoning me. The steam engine, you know, is a Democrat, and the characteristic of a true Democrat is, that he will have his own will. [Loud Jacob Heaton, Esq., then addressed him as

Gov. Kossutu: On behalf of the Association of Gov. Rossorn: On benant of the Association of the Friends of Hungary, of Salem, I am requested to tender you their sincere thanks for the eloquent manner in which you have advocated their and your cause. Allow me to present to you their contribu-tion to the cause of Hungary, famounting as we learned, between \$300 and \$400,1 and to bid you God speed" in your glorious mission.

HUNGARY.

Pitness for Self-Government.

There was nothing in my journey through Hungary, which so interested me, as the accounts I heard everywhere of the old internal Government of the country. The whole was so far beyond anything which I had seen of political institutions on the Continent, that I could scarcely credit it.

The people too, I saw, felt, most of all, the loss of this old system of Self-Government-reformed and widened as it had been in 1848. One of the bitterest of their many misfortunes seemed to be, that not a relic of the grand political Constitution, which they had enjoyed so long, was left them. The active, stirring political life of centuries they said, was all gone; and the stagnant system of Austria settled upon them.

More careful study of their system, since, has only confirmed me, in what I thought then, that the old Hungarian internal government formed one of the best means for political educationand that it needed only a few reforms, to render it a complete republican or even democratic system.

To my mind, the old Constitution of Hungary, prepared for that of 1848, as the old English internal system of government did for the more complete self-government in America.

The details of this matter may be dry-but the facts will be found of value-especially as connected with the question of the fitness of the Hungarians for self-government.

The first great principle of the internal constitution of Hungary was the idea of, if I may so say, "State Rights," or provincial rights; that is the principle that each State (or Comitat) should be as independent as possible of the Central Government.

The second was that each little local division of the country should have its own self-administered government

Hungary was divided up into 52 Comitats or States, a division dating back from unknown times, probably originating first in military divisions among the conquering Asiatic tribes, Each one of these States had its own provin-

cial administration. It was considered, in almost all respects, a "sovereign State," even more than any of the States of our Union. It could treat with foreign Governments. If it disapproved the acts of the Central Government, it could send them back by means of its State Legislature, vetord. The very members it sent to the National Parliament, were not "Representatives," as with us, but Delegates-men "instructed" to vote and speak in a certain way, and liable to be recalled at any moment

by the State, if they disobeyed instructions. Any measure or vote of these delegates displeasing to the State, could at once occasion their dismissal. All orders or sentences, both from Hungarian or Austrian Courts, from the Lord Chanceller of the Kingdom, or from the Home Office, or from the Emperor of Austria himself, if it found them inconsistent with the

laws of the land, it could reject. Such a freedom of action, left to the different Provinces of one country, not united in a Confederation, I have never known elsewhere in the history of politics. That power of being able to veto the acts of their own Parliament, is without example.

Each State was governed, too, by a Democratic State Legislature, composed of all the voters of the State, meeting in assembly (Con-

gregatie) four times a year. By one of those anomalies, of which one finds so many in Hungary, the Governor (Obergespan) of each State, and ex-officio President of this Legislature, and the only one able to summon the Legislature, was appointed by the Crown, for

It seems as if the influence of this officer were designed to be the great centralizing influence. opposed to this independent provincial Administration.

He had the power of "approval" for all the candidates for State-offices ; that is, out of a certain number presented by the voters, he could select the three from which a choice was to be

made. Over the election for Parliament, however, he did not possess this control. Without his presence, or that of the Vicegespan, no session of the Legislature was legal, though he was pledged to call this together at least four times a

The Obergespan was in addition, the Chief Magistrate of the State, with control over all its courts and its police. He held also his own courts, both civil and criminal. The execution of the acts of the Legislature, as well as of the orders from the "State Department," or 'Heme Office," approved by the Legislature, was entrusted to him. Communications between the State and its Deputies passed through him. He had the care too, of the proper division of the taxes, and the control of various charitable matters, as for instance, of the interests of the orphans. It was his duty finally, to summon all the voters of the State every three years, to the election (Restauratio) of State officers. It might be supposed, from all this power

given to the Obergespan, that the Crown would gain too much influence in the State elections. This was not the fact however. The place became a very popular one, and the man desirous of obtaining it, would wish to please the voters-The "three candidates" presented, were gen. eralls those who had the largest parties supporting them. And if any Governor ever attempted to force upon the people an unpopular candidate. he met with such a reception, that he was very

glad to quickly yield. Indeed, it is said that some of the more arbitrary Royal Governors, in the excitement of a rough election, have been thrown summarily out of the windows, fer showing an improper favoritism to certain candidates.

This Legislature, as I have said, was at the head of the administration of each State.

It controlled all the domestic taxes-fixed the rate for each parish-drew up the lists and classifications of the contributions to Government It regulated the condition of the schools and the prisons, and the number of the prisoners it watched over the police of the State and could demand an account of all the officials, and order force to be used on those who were resisting the sentences of the Courts. It could settle the differences between landlords and peasants; fix the price of bread and meat; order the levies of soldiers, and administer in general all the affairs of its State, except that it could not constitute itself a Court to sit in judgment on any case, unless it was a case affecting its own dignity.

In addition, it was this body which exercised the rights I have before mentioned. It chose the members for the National Assembly-instructed them-recalled them.

Before it the measures agitated in the Parliament were discussed-and by it the obnexious acts were rejected. All communications from the State to the other States, or to the General Government, were made in this body.

In fact, the result of all this was, that the State Legislatures-or the Congregationes as they were called-governed Hungary, more than the National Assembly.

They discussed and decided on the measures which were often only voted upon in the Par. liament. If at any time they did not happen to be in session at the critical moment, there was a smaller Extra-Legislature (Congregatio Particularis) which could be readily summoned, and could decide any matter until the next session.

Besides these elections, the grand event of the political life of the States was the great States-Election (Restauratio), held every three years, in which every officer except the highest was to be chosen.

Of course, under the present Government, I could not see one of these great elections, but I am assured by those familiar with them that it was one of the most stirring spectacles in the world, and that all the old Anglo-Saxon accompaniments of an election-broken heads and tump-speaking, drinking and processions, and 'chairing" and political spouting-were there in their perfection.

Where several thousand voters collected together in one village, once in every three years, to elect all the important local officers for the next term, and where parties raged so high as in Hungary, it may well be imagined there would be intense excitement. I have heard, though not often, of several lives being lost in those election-rows; yet all say, that after the election was once decided, they all met as amicably and jovially at the public tables of the Governor as though nothing had occurred. At the elec. tion, the Governor or the Vicegespan presided always, with the right of "approving" the candidates. The choice was made by acclamation or, if there was much contest, by ballet

In addition to these divisions into Comitate, or States, as I have called them, there were still further subdivisions into "Districts," and again into "Parishes" of the Districts, of which there were from four to six in each Comitat. At the head of every District were the District Judge and a board of "select men," (Jurassores,) chosen at the State election mentioned above.

These had for their duties to watch especially the condition of reads and bridges, to care for the public health and safety, the proper quartering of the regular soldiers, and the just division of the taxes among the single Parishes. They formed together a Court for certain minor offenses, and no State Courts can be held without their presence. The orders of the State Legislature and the "circulars" of the Home Office are transmitted by them, often to the Parish

Each Parish (Communitas) again had its sepa-

rate local government as well as the District or State.

This was composed of the Village Judge, an Assistant Judge, the Selectmen, and Clerk (Notarius.) All these officers were chosen by the villagers and by the freeholders of the Parish, The Lord of the Manor here had the same power as the King in the State elections; out of the candidates presented he could select three, from whom the choice was to be made for village Judge. However, if he selected unpepular candidates, or if there were several Lords of the Manor not agreeing in the candidates to " approve", the District Judge whom I have before mentioned, had the power, after three days, to present the three candidates for the office without

consulting either party. Many of the Parishes were entirely freed from the interference of the Lords of the Manor.

All the other officers of the Parish were chosen by the villagers, without any "presentation" of candidates; though in the appointment of Clerk, the Noblemen of the Parish had the power of rejection.

The duties of this board of selectmen, and Judges in each village, were to oversee the condition of roads and bridges, and Parish buildings; to regulate the local police; to attend to the execution of the orders of the District Judge and of the State Legislature; to divide the assessments among the individual inhabitants. and send in the lists to the collectors; to levy, in company with the Clerk, the appointed number of conscripts for the army, and with the cooperation of the resident Noblemen, to provide for the poor of the Parish.

The Clerk and Judge were obliged each year to present an estimate of the probable expenses of the coming year to the Lord of the Manor, for his approval. All the accounts of the Parish were handed in likewise to him annually; and if he neglected to examine them, the expenses of the investigation by the State officers, later, came upon his shoulders.

These [village judges, as I often observed in n y journey, are the most intelligent peasants of the country-and though sometimes liable to the feudal labor, they have become as expert and efficient magistrates as can be found anywhere During his office, no village magistrate, or of ficial, can be called upon for his fendal obliga-

Despite such a manifold administration, the expenses of all this were very slight indeed. Some of the Comitats were as large as the Principalities of Germany. The Pesther for instance with 500,000 inhabitants-yet the salaries were hardly larger than a workman's wages with us.

The offices were made, as much as possible. places of honor, and the citizens served for the excitement, or for the fame, and received only what would pay their extra expenses. The salary of the Governor, or Obergespan

was 1,500 fl. (about \$750;) of the Vice-gespan \$300; of the District Judge, \$150; of the Selectmen, \$50; of the State Treasurer, \$150, and of the other officers, in similar proportion. These salaries differed in different Comitats, but this was the marinum.

The Parish officers received somewhat more, in proportion to their rank, than the State officers, so that the peasants might have more inducements to serve.

This, then was the internal system of Gov. ernment in Hungary. And we ask any candid man, whether it was not wonderfully adapted to train and educate a people in political life. I have seen nothing like this system in any part of Burope, except Switzerland and England .-The people here-first in the village, then in the District, then in the State-are constantly exercised in the details of politics. Each little local division is trained in self-government. Men get into the habit, from early life, as with us, of re. ferring everything to public opinion-to the bal lot-box. They all become accustomed, too, to public speaking-to the holding of deliberative bodier-to the minor difficulties and labors of local administration.

There is no reference, continually, to the capital, "What will Paris do?" Each District and State has its own opinions and principles, and will carry them out, too, whether Parliament and the Capital are favorable or not.

That strange inexperience in practical politics, which meets the American traveler everywhere on the Continent, does not come before him in Hungary. The contrast between Germany and Hungary in this respect, to the stranger, is very striking.

That there were great faults, however, in this Hungarian system of government, I would not attempt to deny.

It was, on one side, too democratic. There was too little "centralization." The Provincial Leg. islatures were too much separated from the Cen tral Government. An order from the General Administration might lie for years, without being executed-or even after that time, be rejected.

The sentences of the Supreme Courts, also were only carried into effect with the greatest difficulty, and after long delay .-There were so many Provincial bodies and officers to examine and approve, that the Executive became almost powerless.

For one, I have no doubt that the miserable condition of the land, in respect to roads and bridges and "public improvements" and the carringe of the mails, resulted much from this system. Any measure, demanding great capital and combined action through the land, never could be carried out in Hungary.

The other great defect was in the limited ex-tension of suffrage.

It is difficult to estima e exactly the number of voters in Hungary before 1848, but it is probable there were, not including those of Transylvania, 455,000, which, with a population of about 14,000,000, would give, roughly, one in thirty for a

In England, before the Reform Bill, the pro ortion must have been, one in sixty or seventy. At present, the ratio is calculated at about one in twenty-five, only a little better than the old Hungarian basis. The qualification, however, in England, is,

of course, much to be preferred-being property and not birth, as it was with the mass of electors in Hungary, though be it remembered, that there, "birth" never necessarily implied rank, The Hungarian Parliament, in 1848,-even as

the English by the Reform Bal-remedied this old defect, and changed both the extension and the qualification of suffrage. The right of sufrage was made quite as universal as it is here. Every man, under a few appropriate conditions was admitted to vote.

Kossuth, too, designed to remedy the old difficulties of administration, and to give the Executive more power-at the same time preserving the local and State Governments. As I said in a previous letter, such a Constitu-

tion as this of Hungary's, needed only a few reforms-given to it in 1848-to make it a most complete Republican, and even Democratic sys-C. L. BRACE.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1852.

Sentimental Penal Law.

Some little time since we had occasion to tate that the object of punishment for crime was not incicuve, but socily for the purpose of restraining others from the commission of crime—through the vincietive, but socily for the purpose of restraining others from the commission of crime—through the indicence of terror produced by punishment. The New York Tribune, at it, it time, sought to apply to us the argumentum characters by saving that if our position was true, the application of the principle would lead to the most crue to the e., and instanced several about methods of inflicting punishment, such as "sticking the culprit full of pins," do., who should be guilty of murder.

The principles of that would do? Your Ah, neighbor! that won't do! Your

former proposition was that

"The object of purishment is to restrain the co mission of crime, by the means of the terror which the punishment inspires Terrible as is the punish-ment of death, murders still abound. Until therement of death, murders still abound. Chair, tastefore, some substitute for this gunishment can be devised, even more terrible than itself, no tenable argument cas be acqueed in favor of its miligation." To which we replied-

"- It strikes us that this argument is not push ed by The Express to its legitimate issue. Bura-ing at the stake is surely a 'more terrible' pun-ishment than Hanging; and, since the latter con-fessedly does not prevent Morders, why not try Burning! If that should fail, sticking the culprit full of pins and leaving him to perish by sharp but slow torture would still remain; and perhaps having him bitten by a mad dog or scald-ed with aqua fortis might present additional terrors. If The Express's argument is good for Hanging, it is even more 'tenable' for 'something more terrible.'"

-Have you met our point? Your former pronesitions were these: I. The object of punishment is to restrain from crime by striking terror. 2. Death is a more terrible punishment than Life-Imprisonment. 3. Murders are committed, notwithstanding the legal penalty of Murder is Death. 4. Therefore, Life-Imprisonment ought not to be substituted for Death.

-Now your first three propositions, if they prove anything, prove not merely that Hanging should not give place to a less "terrible" penalty, but that should give place to one " more terrible, if such can be found, as we all know it can be. The value of a penalty is measured by the terror it inspires; the end of a penalty is repression of crime; but Hanging does not repress the spirit of Murder; therefore, something "more terrible" ought to be substituted for it-such as Burning, or a death of more exquisite and lingering torture. Is this the legitimate drift of your logic, or is it not? Be good enough to face the music

Charter Election.

WHEELING, VA. - Morgan Nelson has been chosen Mayor by a vote of 742 to 350 for A. S. Hallowell, 73 for D. McGinnis, and Wincher 4. A majority of 519 was given for making City Officers elective, and 585 majority for a subscription of \$50,000 to Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad stock. The Amendment of the Charter was lost. ATLANTA, GA .- For Mayor, Dr. T. F.

Gibbs, 222; J. Norcross, 179; J. A. Hayden, 120. LANCASTER, PA .- Christian Kieffer, Esq . (Whig.) was elected Mayor on Tuesday last, by majority of 160 votes over Maj. F. Hambright,

the Opposition candidate. WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION .- The Whigs of the XXXth District, (composed of the Counties of Genesce, Wyoming and Aliegany,) are to hold a Convention at Warsaw, on the 12th of February, to elect a Delegate to the Whig National Convention.

WEST INDIES.

New Year among the St. Croix Negroes. Communicated for The N. Y. Tribune. St. CROIX, Monday, Jan. 5, 1852.

The negroes being now their own masters, and living at the economical rate of 10 stivers (or 14 cents) per week, save their earnings for the Holidays, when whiz! it flies as freely as though lavished by a prince of the blood, and they enter upon the new year with sick heads, debts, and tattered finery, but the pleasing reminiscence that while the fun lasted it was royal. On New Year morning my curiosity was highly

excited to see some of the dances, for rumors were current that the negroes were "to run a race," which means one gang of people opposed to another gang to see which could dress best, dance best, and spend most money. The rivalry was confined to Oxford and La Grange people, and Major L. was to be umpire. The first step was to choose a King and Queen. The quabfication for the office seems to be sed upon the same principle as in more civilized communities, the candidates being chosen neither for goodness, skill, nor beauty, but money and physical strength. The spot selected for the tournament (!) was in the open road, about a mile from town, and thitherward from past midnight the colored townsfolk wended their way, to be ready fol the opening scene. In the early morning, the two Kings, Queens and peo-

ple, met from opposite directions, and the tourney was commenced by the Oxford King throwing, with dignified nonchalence, \$10, in 5 stiver pieces, full in the face of the La Grange royalty. This unexpected maneuvre, completely routed the unfortunate King's plans, he was defunct for the rest of the festivities, for he had expended all his money upon his shirt and continuations, the shirt being literally covered with knots of ribbons of all colors. His Queen, however, vindicated in some measure, the La Grange honor, her cress of pink sain revealed shoulders and arms "the color of brown tobacco." upon her bosom reposed a \$10 gold piece, and below that a doubloon. Her maid of knoor held out upon her armsfour other dresses equally rich, which the Queen displayed upon her person at intervais, and, to complete her victory, she had obtained a piece of the material of which the Oxford Queen's dress was made, and upon it she and her companions danced! Notwithstanding the magnificence of the Queen, the victory was ple, met from opposite directions, and the tourney was which the Oxford Queen's dreas was made, and upon it she and her companions danced! Notwithstanding the magnificence of the Queen, the victory was rather doubtful, and it was understood that after they would dance in town, and show themselves to everybody, they would settle the disputed question by recourse to fisticuffs! But discretion being the better part of valor, the Oxfordonians, being escorted by two police officers, marched out of town surrounding their King and Queen, who were mounted upon mules, and left the field to the La Grangites, who denced in town, from house to house, till night-fall. About 5i o'clock, they came to our house, intending to come up and dance, but we declined the honor.

As I was desirous of seeing the dancing we went to a house where they were performing. As soon as they saw us, room was made through the dense outering "for the white ladies," and we were ushered with extreme politeness to the head of the room and seals given us, upon which, for various rearons, we were advised to mount: the reason became more obvious to me when I noticed different parties throwing with perfect gravity Cologne water over the dancers." Opposite to me was the musician whose

ing with perfect gravity Cologne water over the dancers! Opposite to me was the musician, whose is strument was a small cask; over the empty head was stretched a sheep skin, and on this he beat in an indesembably quick manner with the palms and wrists of both hards. Two of the women had small wrists of both hards. wrists of both hands. Two of the women had small bells, which they rung to the beat of the brum, or gumbee, as it is called, but the vocal accompani-ment in which dancers and all joined, baffles degumbee, as it is called; but the vocal accompaniment, in which dancers and all joined, baffles description, being combined of a screech, a howl, some half dozen words in the Curacoa dialect—screech—howl, and so ad infinitum. To this rhymned discord some six or eight people were dancing—legs, arms, hips and heads in constant motion, executing the "Gumbee Dance." I could not catch the figure, though it undoubtedly had some method—the dresses interesting me most. This king had on white settin small colthes, cotton stockings, woven embroidery slippers, and a sort of sack coat, made of bright, wonderful chintz calico. The Captain rejoiced in a cocked hat of black glazed paper, strung round with ends of ribbons, and a long white ostrich feather put in the hat to stick out straight behind; a five dollar bill pinned on his shirt-bosom and white pants completed his attire. The Queen wore a fancy curtain muslin frock, with iliac ribbon run round the skirt, dark green buttons up the reams of the waist, front and rear: a lace berthe, decorated with steel beads, around her delicate black shoulders; amid her short wooly front locks a string of steel beads were twisted upon a braid of straight black hair, that was disposed, white-lady fashion, upon the back of her head; a gold chain on the neck, white mitts, and a fan completed her adornments. After a little while I saw her stee off of the circle, and, tired of the restraint of choes, she slipped her's off and joined the dancers in her stocking soles. After dancing uninterruptedly some twenty minutes, cake and cherry brandy, the customary refreshments, were handed round; a chatting and hunting up of missing shoes ensued; some new ones stepped into the circle, cancing recommenced, and so they went on the whole day. On the whole, it was a capital commentary upon a modern white ball, the difference being you laughed at the blacks and sympathized with the

whites. For three days the eternal "chick-a-bun-chick" of the Gambee continued, and Suaday morn-ing put an end to the festivities of the New Year, to my perfect satisfaction.

FROM SANTO DOMINGO. - We have dates from the Republic of Santo Domingo to Nov. 30. Senor Medrano had resigned the Ministry of the Interior and of Police, and Dr. Camineso had also withdrawn from the Cabinet. Gen. Aybar, Minister of War and the Navv. had assumed, provisionally, the administration of Justice, Public Instruction and Foreign Relations. Senior Miguel Lavastila, Minister of the Treasury and of Commerce, bad also as sumed, previsionally, the portfolio of the Interior and of Police. On Oct. 10, the Government took into consideration the proposition of Mr. H. Hendricks, to lend the Republic £700,000, but reected it, the terms being too severe. Mr. Hendricke wanted a mortgage on the important Island of Samans, which commands the Gulf of Samans, one of the best harbors in the West Indies.

FROM VENEZUELA. - We are in receipt of the Corres de Caracas to the 3d ult. The country was quiet, though not free from political animosi ties. The approaching session of Congress was anticipated as a means of allaying this feeling by the enactment of harmonizing and beneficial measures

Mait Glennings, &c. The most ingenious attempts are

continually made to evade the operation of the famous Maine Liquor Law; and it requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the officers of justice to thwart these devices of the rum-loving transgressors. The last dodge we have heard of was the filling of a coffin with bottles of liquor, which was taken to Portland. It was supposed, of course, that no one would think of examining a coffin to find the ardent. However, the sharp eyes of the officers detected the fraud, and the liquor was confiscated. A wag who saw the operation, remarked that, contrary to the usual course of things, the coffin in this case contained, rot the body, but the spirit. A Down-East paper states that a famous liquor dealer has put up in quart bottles a vast quentity of pure Holland gin, These bottles are labeled with the name of some wonderful medicine which is advertised in all the newspapers as a cure for all diseases. The knowing ones have only to be a little unwell, and procure a bottle of this famous cure-all, in order to obtain what liquor they wish.

We have already announced that the steamship Humboldt, which arrived here yesterday, put in at Halifax for repairs. On her arrival at that port, says The Halifax Sun, the ice on her deck was full four inches deep, and men were engaged with handspikes breaking it up, when we boarded her. Her sides and boats were garnished with a coat of "fresting," like a huge plumb-cake. One quarterbeat had been swept away; her larboard bulwarks started, and strong planking from her wheel-houses ripped up by the tremendous sea which lashed her in its rage. Some defect, also, in the rudder, demanded the labors of the mechanic, and these were

We have before us, says The Boston Traveller, a wrapper, which we are assued was taken from a square, medicine-shaped quart boule of "Schiedam & Schapp's" best, which comehow found its way into Maine. The label reads thus: "Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, a superlative tonic, diuretic, anti-dyspeptic] and invigorating cordial." Then follows a list of the medicinal properties of the beverage, with directions for aking it, and the address of the proprietor, in fac simile, "Waldolpho Wolfe, 22 Beaver-street, New

In a new edition of the regulations of the Post-Office, about to be published, it is provided, that in every case where the writer of a lette chooses to protect it from the chance of being opened at the Department, and destroyed as a dead letter, he can do so by prepaying the postage, and writing legibly on the sealed side the words " to be preserved." in which case it will be rescued from the liability of being committed to the flames, and its seal will re

main intact. The celebrated medal, which Wasningron presented, in person, to Red Jacket, is now in the possession of Parker, the present Head Chief of the nation. Mr. P. was installed Head Chief on the death of Blacksmith, Red Jacket's immediate successor. Mr. Parker is an Engineer, who has been in the employ of the State for several years. There are few better educated or more intelligent young men in the State than Mr. Parker, who now

holds this precious relic of the past. The Sound is now open. The steamers connected with the Stonington Railroad have resumed their trips between New-York and Stoningid passengers are now conveyed as usual wi comfort and dispatch. The Fall River line of steamers have also resumed their regular trips.

Richard Frothingham, Jr., of Charlestown, has become one of the proprietors and ediand the author of a book entitled the " Siege of Botton," and also of " The History of Charlestown"

Senator McRae of Mississippi has been quite ill at Washington for a few days past. Or Wednesday he fell from fainting, bruising his head considerably. His illness is not considered danger-

Sandford Howard, Esq., for several years principal editor of The Albany Cultivator, has closed his connection with that publication, and taken charge of the Agricultural department of The

David McConaughy, D. D. LL. D., for many years President of Washington College, died at his residence in Washington, Pa., on the 29th ult., aged 74 years. Mr. McConaugay occupied a high position as a scholar and a Christian Divine.

Rev. Augustus Seward was formally installed pastor of "The First Presbyterian Church of Port Jarvis," at the Baptist Meeting-House, of that place, on Tuesday evening last. The Newburgh Gazette has passed

from the hands of S. T. Callahan, Esq., who has conducted it for 14 years past, to W. L. Allison, Esq. formerly of this City. The statement of the drowning at

San Francisco of Judge Barton, formerly of Philadelphia, turns, out to be incorrect. Judge B. was alive and well at San Francisco on the 1st of Jan. The citizens of Oswego have subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Bingham-

ton and Oswego Ranlroad. This, it is supposed, will insure the construction of the road. A white man, named Williams, was brought up at Richmond, Va., on the 31 inst., for

whipping his own wife, and in default of security went to inil. The Maine Liquor Law has been introduced into the Senate of Rhode Island with a

provision to submit the sanction to a direct vote of the people. We learn that \$100,000 have been raised for the endowment of Oberlin (Ohio) College,

which places that institution on a firm basis. A bill has passed the Senate of Alabama prohibiting the introduction of slaves for sale

Rev. Mr. Soule, late paster of the Universalist Church in Hartford, Conn., died at Lyons, New-York, on the 29th ult, of small pox. To Abraham Miller died at Brunswick,

N. Y., on the 1st inst. from delirium tremens and The wife of Mr. James Roe, at Brooklyn, Ill , shot a man pamed Davidson dead at

that place, on the 23d ult., for insulting her. George Bullock, who was committed at Savannah for the robbery of the Post Office, has been sentenced to the Penftentiars for six years.

The two men, named Banks and Beech, who were lately arrested at Welden for alleged kidnapping, have been discharged.

Augusta College, Kentucky, has been